D 144450 (Pages : 10) Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY COMMON ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET), APRIL 2026

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 100 Marks

Part I (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each question carries 1 *mark.*

1. Who wrote the book "Sociological Imagination" ?

   (a) Harold Garfinkel. (b) Pierre Bourdieu.

   (c) Charles Wright Mills. (d) Emile Durkheim.

2. August Comte is best known for :

   (a) Conflict theory. (b) Positivism.

   (c) Symbolic interactionism. (d) Functionalism.

3. Which type of authority, according to Max Weber, is based on obedience to formal rules ?

   (a) Traditional authority. (b) Charismatic authority

   (c) Legal-rational authority. (d) Bureaucratic authority.

4. The caste system in India is primarily :

   (a) Role oriented. (b) Status oriented.

   (c) Class oriented. (d) Economic oriented.

5. Which of the following is NOT an agency of socialization ?

   (a) Family. (b) Church.

   (c) Environment. (d) State.

6. Which norm requires mate selection outside certain groups, usually one's own family ?

   (a) Endogamy. (b) Exogamy.

   (c) Monogamy. (d) Polygamy.

7. Which sociologist is associated with the concept of "mechanical solidarity" ?

(a) Karl Marx. (b) Emile Durkheim.

(c) Max Weber. (d) Herbert Spencer.

8. The process by which individuals learn social roles and values is called :

(a) Socialization. (b) Enculturation.

(c) Acculturation. (d) Assimilation.

9. The phrase "class consciousness" was coined by :

(a) Max Weber. (b) Karl Marx.

(c) Emile Durkheim. (d) Robert Merton.

10. Which research method involves an in-depth investigation of a single person, group, or event ?

(a) Case study. (b) Survey.

(c) Sampling. (d) Experiment.

11. The "AGIL" framework was developed by :

(a) Talcott Parsons. (b) Robert Merton.

(c) Max Weber. (d) Emile Durkheim.

12. Which of the following is an example of a "white-collar" occupation ?

(a) Doctor. (b) Manual labour.

(c) Farmer. (d) Construction worker.

13. Which of the following is NOT used in qualitative research ?

(a) Case study. (b) Ethnography.

(c) Statistical analysis. (d) Observation.

14. Which type of suicide is related to moral turmoil and social upheaval ?

(a) Egostic suicide. (b) Altruistic suicide.

(c) Anomic suicide. (d) Fatalistic suicide.

15. The term "reference group" means :

(a) A group one belongs to.
(b) A group one refers to for norms and values.
(c) A group one dislikes.
(d) A group one competes with.

16. The concept of "digital divide" relates to :

(a) Poverty.
(b) Gender inequality.
(c) Access to technology.
(d) Literacy rates.

17. The "functionalist perspective" in sociology emphasizes :

(a) Conflict and power struggles.
(b) Social stability and order.
(c) Symbolic meanings.
(d) Social construction of reality.

18. The "glass ceiling" phenomenon refers to :

(a) Gender discriminatn in employment.
(b) Economic inequality.
(c) Racial segregation.
(d) Educational disparity.

19. Which of the following is NOT a form of social stratification ?

(a) Caste system.
(b) Class system.
(c) Gender system.
(d) Kinship system.

20. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life is written by :

(a) Karl Marx.
(b) Emile Durkheim.
(c) Auguste Comte.
(d) George Simmel.

21. Norms of one society :

(a) Do not differ from those of another.
(b) Can differ radically from those of another society.
(c) Slightly differ from other societies.
(d) Have no relevance with the other society.

22. Who has compared society with an organism ?

(a) Darwin. (b) Durkheim.

(c) Spencer. (d) Mac Iver.

23. Who proposed the concept of Sanskritization ?

(a) D.N. Majumdar. (b) M.N. Srinivas.

(c) G.S. Ghurye. (d) Andre Beteille.

24. Who is regarded as the founder of Indian Sociology ?

(a) M.N. Srinivas. (b) G.S. Ghurye.

(c) D.P. Mukherjee. (d) Irawati Karve.

25. The process of social change involving adoption of western culture and technology is called :

(a) Sanskritization. (b) Westernization.

(c) Modernization. (d) Secularization.

26. Which method involves collecting data through questionnaires or interviews from a large number of respondents ?

(a) Experiment. (b) Survey.

(c) Life histories. (d) Ethnography.

27. The term 'research design' refers to :

(a) The framework and techniques chosen to conduct a study.

(b) The research proposal.

(c) The research guide.

(d) The literature review.

28. The Scientific method in social research emphasizes :

(a) Subjective interpretation.

(b) Random observations.

(c) Systematic observation and empirical evidence.

(d) Personal opinions.

29. Sociology is primarily the scientific study of :

(a) Individual behviour.

(b) Human interaction and society.

(c) Biological evolution.

(d) Political systems.

30. The term 'social structure' refers to :

(a) Physical buildings in a society.

(b) Patterns of social relationships and institutions.

(c) Individual personality traits.

(d) Economic wealth distribution.

31. Which of the following is NOT a social institution ?

(a) Family. (b) Religion.

(c) Economy. (d) Language.

32. Social stratification refers to :

(a) The division of society into hierarchical layers based on power, wealth or status.

(b) The process of socialization.

(c) The study of social groups.

(d) The breakdown of social norms.

33. Which of the following is an example of a 'social grouop' ?

(a) A collection of people waiting at a bus stop.

(b) A family, a club, or a workplace team.

(c) A crowd at a concert.

(d) Random individuals in a market.

34. Which of the following is a major socio-cultural factor perpetuating gender discrimination in India ?

(a) Industrialization.

(b) Patriarchal customs and norms.

(c) Urbanization.

(d) Technological advancement.

35. What is a common consequence of gender discrimination on women's economic status in India ?

(a) Equal pay for equal work.

(b) Higher representation in high-paying jobs.

(c) Lower earnings and limited job opportunities.

(d) Increased political participation.

36. Slums in Indian cities are primarily characterized by :

(a) High-quality housing and sanitation.

(b) Overcrowding, poor sanitation and lack of basic services.

(c) Government-planned urban development.

(d) Low population density.

37. Which government initiative aims to improve living conditions in urban slums in India ?

(a) MGNREGA.

(b) Smart Cities Mission.

(c) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

(d) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).

38. Which constitutional amendment in India prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex ?

(a) 42nd Amendment. (b) 44th Amendment.

(c) 43rd Amendment. (d) 86th Amendment.

39. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in India in the year :

(a) 2000. (b) 2005.

(c) 2010. (d) 2015.

40. Which of the following is a key feature of corruption in India ?

(a) Transparency in public dealings.

(b) Bribery and nepotism.

(c) Strict enforcement of laws.

(d) Zero tolerance policy.

41. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 aims to :

(a) Promote industrialization in tribal areas.

(b) Recognize and vest forest rights to tribal communities.

(c) Ban all tribal activities in forests.

(d) Relocate tribal people to urban areas.

42. Which Indian state has the highest percentage of tribal population ?

(a) Kerala. (b) Jharkhand.

(c) Maharashtra. (d) Tamil Nadu.

43. The Vaikom Satyagraha was a significant movement in Kerala for :

(a) Land reforms. (b) Temple entry rights for lower castes.

(c) Women's suffrage. (d) Labour rights.

44. The Janmi system in Kerala refered to :

(a) A tribal governance system. (b) A feudal land ownership system.

(c) A caste council. (d) A religious sect.

45. What is a key feature of the Kerala Model of Development ?

(a) High industrialization with low social indicators.

(b) High social development indicators despite moderate economic growth.

(c) Low litercy rates with high GDP.

(d) Rapid urbanization with poor health outcomes.

46. Which sociological theory emphasizes the functions of social institutions in maintaining social order and stability ?

(a) Conflict theory. (b) Symbolic interactionism.

(c) Structural functionalism. (d) Feminist theory.

47. Which of the following best describes the nature of sociology ?

(a) Purely philosophical.

(b) Scientific and empirical study of social phenomena.

(c) Study of physical sciences.

(d) Study of individual behaviour without social context.

48. Sociology uses which of the following methods to study society ?

(a) Observation, experimentation and analysis.

(b) Astrology and fortune-telling.

(c) Purely theoretical speculation without data.

(d) Random guessing.

49. Which of the following best describes an association in sociology ?

(a) A random gathering of people.

(b) An organized group formed to pursue common goals or interests.

(c) A family unit.

(d) A community bound only by geography.

50. Which characterstic distinguishes a community from a society ?

(a) Community is abstract, society is concrete.

(b) Community involves close-knit social relationships and shared locality, society is a broader network of social relationships.

(c) Society is smaller than community.

(d) Society is based only on economic ties.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part II (Concept Defining Questions)

Answer any **six** *questions.*

Each question carries 3 *marks.*

Answer should not exceed **five** *sentenes.*

51. Theological stage.

52. Ethnography.

53. Social control.

54. Ethnicity.

55. Social stratification.

56. Charismatic Authority.

57. Mechancial Solidarity.

58. Functionalism.

59. Sex and Gender.

60. Social Deviation.

61. Historical Materialism.

(6 × 3 = 18 marks)

Part III (Short Essays)

Answer any **four** *questions.*
Each question carries 8 *marks.*
Write maximum 300 *words.*

62. How do qualtative methods like ethography contribute to sociological research ? Discuss ethical challenges in studying marginalized communities, citing examples.

63. Compare mechanical and organic soldarity in Durkheim's theory. How do these concepts apply to rural vs. urban societies or traditional vs. modern workplaces ?

64. Examine the role of social institutons (family, religion, education) in maintaining social order. How do these institutions adapt to globalization and technological change ?

65. Analyze the structural causes of gender discrimination in India, focusing on partriarchal norms, economic disparities and caste intersections. How do these factors perpetuate women's seondary status in households and society ?

66. Critically assess Weber's theory of Protestant ethics and its relevance to understanding work ethics in India's informal sector.

67. Analyze slums as sites of social exclusion and informal economies.

68. Evaluate the Kerala Model of development through the lens of social capital and public health.

69. Compare the roles and caste and class in shaping access to education and healthcare in rural India.

(4 × 8 = 32 marks)

D 123836 (Pages : 8) Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)
APRIL 2025

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 100 Marks

Part I (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each question carries 1 *mark.*

1. Who is known as the Father of Indian Sociology ?

   (a) M. N. Srinivas. (b) G. S. Ghurye.

   (c) B. R. Ambedkar. (d) N. K. Bose.

2. What was Sanskritisation initially known as ?

   (a) Westernisation. (b) Modernisation.

   (c) Brahmanisation. (d) Hinduisation.

3. Which of the following best describes totalitarianism ?

   (a) A system of governance that encourages freedom of expression.

   (b) A political regime that strictly controls many aspects of citizens' lives.

   (c) A government structure that supports elections with multiple political parties.

   (d) A form of rule that promotes the formation of labor unions.

4. Which Indian Sociologist put forth and propagated the idea of *Annihilation of Caste* ?

   (a) A. R. Desai. (b) B. R. Ambedkar.

   (c) G. S. Ghurye. (d) M. N. Srinivas.

5. Anonymity is a feature of :

   (a) Villages. (b) Cities.

   (c) Community. (d) Society.

6. The word 'Caste' is derived from the Portuguese or Spanish word :

   (a) Casta. (b) Castus.

   (c) Castis. (d) None of the above.

7. Mandal Commission is associated with :

(a) Scheduled Castes. (b) Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Backward Classes. (d) All the above.

8. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is appointed as per the provisions of :

(a) Article 15. (b) Article 338.

(c) Article 335. (d) Article 16.

9. _____ is defined as the condition in which individuals or families are unable to meet basic needs.

(a) Absolute poverty. (b) Relative poverty.

(c) Situational poverty. (d) Generational poverty.

10. When was the Dowry Prohibition Act enacted in India ?

(a) 1961. (b) 1971.

(c) 1981. (d) 1991.

11. What is a key feature of the Joint Family System in India ?

(a) Nuclear households.

(b) Shared financial resources.

(c) No hierarchy among family members.

(d) Only two generations living together.

12. Which of the following is NOT a function of marriage ?

(a) Socialization of children. (b) Establishing legal parenthood.

(c) Eliminating family responsibilities. (d) Strengthening kinship ties.

13. Todas live in :

(a) Silent Valley. (b) The Nilgiri Hills.

(c) Chhattisgarh. (d) The Himalayan region.

14. The author of *The Second Sex is* :

(a) Simone Weil. (b) Rosa Luxemburg.

(c) Simone de Beauvoir. (d) Michel Foucault.

(e) Margaret Mead

15. For Max Weber, an 'ideal type' represents :

(a) Idealistic behaviour.
(b) A set of logically consistent features.
(c) A moral rule.
(d) A social institution.

16. The author of *Homo Hierarchicus* is :

(a) Louis Dumont.
(b) Andre Beteille.
(c) Verrier Elwin.
(d) M. N. Srinivas.

17. Max Weber classified authority into how many main types ?

(a) Two categories.
(b) Three categories.
(c) Four categories.
(d) Six categories.

18. Which of the following is an ascribed status :

(a) Graduate.
(b) Artist.
(c) Friend.
(d) None of the above.

19. The sociological term for the belief that one's own culture is superior to others is :

(a) Cultural relativism.
(b) Political correctness.
(c) Ethnocentrism.
(d) Anthropocentricism.

20. What does the term *Verstehen* refer to in sociology ?

(a) Unintended social outcomes.
(b) Patterns of social deviance.
(c) Prejudice against Jewish people.
(d) Deep, empathetic understanding of human behaviour.

21. What does the Jajmani system primarily represent in traditional Indian society ?

(a) An agricultural practice involving shared cropping.
(b) A social and economic relationship between patrons and service providers.
(c) A large extended family living under one roof.
(d) A farming technique involving rotating crops.

22. What is the primary focus of empirical research in sociology ?

(a) Turning abstract sociological ideas into concrete realities.

(b) Developing theories related to imperial power.

(c) Expanding influence through academic dominance.

(d) Gathering and analyzing observable, measurable data.

23. What does the ethnographic method primarily involve ?

(a) Classifying different ethnic groups.

(b) Studying cultures through the perspectives of those within them.

(c) Observing people by participating in their daily lives.

(d) Both (b) and (c).

24. First department of sociology in India was established in :

(a) Calcutta University. (b) University of Bombay.

(c) Lucknow University. (d) University of Delhi.

25. Who argued that social trends are 'social facts'—real phenomena that exist independently of the individuals who comprise them ?

(a) Auguste Comte. (b) Max Weber.

(c) Emile Durkheim. (d) Anthony Giddens.

26. What is a detailed study of a specific subject such as a person, group, place, event, organization, or phenomenon called ?

(a) Focus group discussion. (b) Case study.

(c) Qualitative study. (d) Longitudinal study.

27. The author of *The Protestant Ethic and The Spirit of Capitalism* is :

(a) Max Weber. (b) Auguste Comte.

(c) Herbert Spencer. (d) None of the above.

28. Who classified Sociology as 'Social Statics and Social Dynamics' ?

(a) Herbert Spencer. (b) Auguste Comte.

(c) Emile Durkheim. (d) Talcott Parsons.

29. The foundational ideas of Karl Marx and Auguste Comte were influenced by the writings of :

(a) Hegel and Saint Simon. (b) Engels and Emile Durkheim.

(c) Hobbes and Adam Ferguson. (d) Voltaire and Immanuel Kant.

30. What is the term for the various social positions that individuals occupy within a society ?

(a) Role. (b) Prestige.

(c) Esteem. (d) Status.

31. A group involves some degree of _____ among its members to achieve common goals.

(a) Co-operation. (b) Conflict.

(c) Competition. (d) Association.

32. "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society." This was said by :

(a) Talcott Parsons. (b) W. F. Green.

(c) Tylor. (d) Timascheff.

33. The practice of being mate, actual or potential, to one's husband's brother is called :

(a) Family marriage. (b) Levirate.

(c) Moeity. (d) Continuity.

34. Non-fratemal polyandry is practiced among :

(a) Khasis of Garo Hills. (b) Nayars of Malabar Hills.

(c) Todas of Nilgiri Hills. (d) Ho of Rajmahal Hills.

35. Which among the following factors influence the social organisation of the village ?

1 The caste system.

2 Its closeness to the towns.

3 The existence of good means of communication and transport .

Codes :

(a) 1, 2, 3. (b) 3 only.

(c) 1, 2. (d) 2, 3.

36. Who differentiated between material and non-material culture in the discussion of social change ?

(a) P. Sorokin. (b) Ogburn.

(c) T. Veblen. (d) Hobhouse.

37. Which one of the following is *not true* of deviant behaviour ?

(a) It increases when society becomes more complex.

(b) It is never socially useful.

(c) Certain groups are more prone than the others.

(d) It is related to personal attitudes.

38. Socialization refers to :

(a) The process of growth from infancy to childhood.

(b) The process of personality development in the family only.

(c) A life-long process whereby a person learns social roles and values.

(d) The formality of enrollment as a member of a society.

39. From the Marxian perspective, political power derives from :

(a) Economic power (b) Social prestige

(c) Landed property (d) Religious sanction

40. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj was recommended by :

(a) Kaka Kalelkar Committee (b) Simon Commission

(c) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (d) Jai Prakash Narain Committee

41. The society has passed through three stages of its development—Theological, Metaphysical, and Positive. This view was held by :

(a) Max Weber. (b) Herbert Spencer.

(c) Ferdinand Tonnies. (d) Auguste Comte.

42. A social movement depends on :

1 A goal

2 An organisation

3 A programme

4 A set of values

Codes :

(a) 1, 2, 3, and 4 (b) 1 and 4

(c) 1, 3, and 4 (d) 1, 2, and 3

43. What is meant by sex-ratio ?

(a) The relation between male and female.

(b) The ratio between the number of adult males and adult females in a population.

(c) The ratio between number of females and number of males in a population.

(d) The number of females per 1000 males in a population.

44. Who gave the name 'Harijans' to the untouchables ?

(a) Indian Constitution.

(b) B. R. Ambedkar.

(c) M. K. Gandhi.

(d) G. S. Ghurye.

45. Which among the following is the indicator of open stratification system ?

(a) Ethnicity.

(b) Caste.

(c) Class.

(d) Religion.

46. C. Wright Mills once said that sociologists need to develop a sociological _____ to study how society affects individuals.

(a) Culture.

(b) Imagination.

(c) Method.

(d) Tool.

47. Division of labour into occupations is called _____.

(a) Social division of labour.

(b) Occupational division of labour.

(c) Technical division of labour.

(d) Territorial division of labour.

48. In which year was the term 'Sociology' coined ?

(a) 1798.

(b) 1815.

(c) 1839.

(d) 1857.

49. Which Indian legislation mandates equal pay for equal work regardless of gender ?

(a) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.

(b) The Equal Remuneration Act.

(c) The Maternity Benefit Act.

(d) The Dowry Prohibition Act.

50. Which Indian state has the highest recorded female literacy rate ?

(a) Bihar. (b) Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Kerala. (d) Rajasthan.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part II (Concept Defining Questions)

Answer any **six** *questions.*
Each question carries 3 *marks.*
Answer should not exceed **five sentences.**

51. Community.
52. Participant Observation.
53. Hierarchy of Social Science.
54. Bureaucracy.
55. Social Darwinism.
56. Anticipatory socialization.
57. Social interaction.
58. Glass ceiling.
59. Acculturation.
60. Purity and Pollution
61. Modernization.

(6 × 3 = 18 marks)

Part III (Short Essays)

Answer any **four** *questions.*
Each question carries 8 *marks.*
Write maximum 300 *words.*

62. Can India's constitutional values of equality coexist with religious personal laws ? Analyze the Uniform Civil Code debate through a sociological lens.
63. Compare qualitative (ethnography) and quantitative (survey) methods in studying caste-based discrimination. What ethical challenges arise in fieldwork with marginalized groups ?
64. How does social deviance manifest in digital spaces (e.g., cyberbullying, misinformation) ?
65. Examine the socio-economic challenges faced by tribal communities in India, including land dispossession and cultural erosion
66. Compare Marx's theory of class struggle and Durkheim's concept of organic solidarity in analyzing labor exploitation in India's gig economy.
67. Critically assess Spencer's application of Darwinian evolution to societies.
68. Analyze Weber's tripartite framework of stratification (class, status, party).
69. Why is sociology considered vital for fostering social justice ?

(4 × 8 = 32 marks)

C 41679 (Pages : 8) Name.....

Reg. No.....

P.G./INTEGRATED P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

SOCIOLOGY

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 100 Marks

Part I (Multiple Choice questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries 1 *marks.*

1. ——— refer to the established ways of behavior :

   (A) Association. (B) Organization.

   (C) Institutions. (D) All of the above.

2. ——— is a position with in an institution, group or organisation.

   (A) Role set. (B) Status.

   (C) Role. (D) Status set.

3. ——— are behavioral prescriptions or instructions that apply to human behaviour.

   (A) Values. (B) Roles.

   (C) Institutions. (D) Norms.

4. Find the odd one out :

   (A) A small number of people. (B) Face to face relationship.

   (C) Long lasting. (D) Less intimacy.

5. The term 'positivism' refers to ———.

   (A) Scientific study of human evolution.

   (B) Scientific study of social customs.

   (C) Scientific study or observation of social phenomena.

   (D) Study of society using the logic of philosophy.

6. ——— refers to lifelong process of social learning.

   (A) Socialisation. (B) Anticipatory socialisation.

   (C) Re-socialisation. (D) Secondary socialisation.

7. Who proposed the concept of 'Looking Glass Self ?

(A) G. H. Mead. (B) C. H. Cooley.

(C) A. Comte. (D) H. Spencer.

8. Who among the following developed the theory of I, Me and Self ?

(A) G. H. Mead. (B) C. H. Cooley.

(C) Talcott Parsons. (D) S. Freud.

9. Social Darwinism' is associated with ————.

(A) A. Comte. (B) Charles Darwin.

(C) Emile Durkheim. (D) H. Spencer.

10. The study of society as equal to an object is advanced by :

(A) Talcott Parsons. (B) Robert K Merton.

(C) George Simmel. (D) Emile Durkheim

11. Who defined sociology as an interpretive understanding of society ?

(A) A Comte. (B) Max Weber.

(C) Levi Strauss. (D) R. K. Merton.

12. Find the odd one out :

(A) Altruism. (B) Anomie.

(C) Egoism. (D) Depression.

13. ———— refers to the biological differences.

(A) Sex. (B) Gender.

(C) Femininity. (D) All of the above.

14. ———— is a mode of reasoning that moves from the specific to the general.

(A) Deductive. (B) Inductive.

(C) Quantitative research. (D) Positivism.

15. Deductive research is one that :

(A) Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis.

(B) Allows theory to emerge out of the data.

(C) Uses qualitative methods whenever possible.

(d) All of the above.

16. ——— maintains that society needs to be understood as a system :

(A) Structuralism. (B) Functionalism.

(C) Marxism. (D) Positivism.

17. Who among the following advocated the study society based on human actions :

(A) Max Weber. (B) Talcot Parsons.

(C) Emile Durkheim. (D) R. K. Merton.

18. Who is the author of the book Second Sex ?

(A) Judith Butler. (B) Sygmund Freud.

(C) Simone DeBouvoir. (D) Arlie Hoschield.

19. The theory of role set is a contribution of :

(A) Max Weber. (B) Talcott Parsons.

(C) Robert K. Merton. (D) G. H. Mead.

20. Who wrote the book 'Social, Background of Indian Nationalism' ?

(A) M. N. Srinivas. (B) G. S. Ghurye.

(C) Andrei Betelie. (D) A. R. Desai.

21. The first *five* year plan was known as a model named after :

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru.

(B) Mahatma Gandhi.

(C) P. C. Mahalnobis and Domar.

(D) V. K. R. V. Rao.

22. Kerala Panchayat Raj Act was passed in the year :

(A) 1982. (B) 1991.

(C) 1995. (D) 1994.

23. People's Planning in Kerala was launched in the year :

(A) 1996. (B) 1993.

(C) 1990. (D) 1991.

24. One third reservation of seats in panchayat for women was passed in India with the constitution amendment of :

(A) 1990. (B) 1993.

(C) 1996. (D) 1991.

25. Who is the author of the book 'Modernisation of Indian Tradition' ?

(A) Andrei Beteille. (B) M. N. Srinivas.

(C) Yogendra Singh. (D) T. K. Oommen.

26. Who introduced the concept of 'Iron Cage of Bureaucracy' ?

(A) Peter M. Blau. (B) Emile Durkheim.

(C) George Simmel. (D) Max Weber.

27. A Survey should try to avoid asking questions which are :

(A) Direct. (B) Choice based.

(C) Double barreled. (D) Simple.

28. The descent system that is Calculated through the female line is called :

(A) Uterine kinship. (B) Bilateral kinship.

(C) Agnatic descent. (D) Patrilineal kinship.

29. Who is the proponent of alliance theory of kinship ?

(A) Louis Dumont. (B) Irawati Karve.

(C) A. M. Shah. (D) Veena Das.

30. Household dimension of Family in India is proposed by :

(A) Dipankar Gupta. (B) A M Shah

(C) Patricia Uberoi. (D) G. S. Ghurye.

31. Which of the following is not a tribal movement of Kerala ?

(A) Kurichiya revolt. (B) Chengara movement.

(C) Muthanga movement. (D) Mappila revolt.

32. The idea of 'social fact' is a contribution of :

(A) Louis Althusser. (B) G Lukacs.

(C) Emile Durkheim. (D) Max Weber.

33. The theory of 'Class, Status and Party' is developed by :

(A) Habermas. (B) George Ritzer.

(C) Anthony Giddens. (D) Max Weber.

34. The cause factor in a research is also known as :

(A) Independent variable. (B) Binary Variable.

(C) Dependent Variable. (D) Diagnostic variable.

35. Mode is an example of :

(A) Inferential statistics. (B) Descriptive statistics.

(C) Sociometry. (D) Attitude study.

36. Unstructured interview schedule is a tool used in :

(A) Quantitative research. (B) Non probability sampling.

(C) Qualitative research. (D) Survey research.

37. Longitudinal surveys involve :

(A) Studies across time.

(B) Studies across people.

(C) Studies during monsoon season.

(D) All of the above.

38. Who among the following is associated with Chicago school ?

(A) J. Habermas. (B) T. Parsons.

(C) R. K. Merton. (D) Robert Ezra Park.

39. Frankfurt School is associated with :

(A) Critical theory. (B) Conflict theory.

(C) Structuralist theory. (D) Exchange theory.

40. Find the odd one out :

(A) Modernity. (B) French revolution.

(C) Industrial revolution. (D) Russian Revolution.

41. Theory of needs is associated with :

(A) A. R. Radcliff Brown. (B) B. Malinowsky.

(C) R. K. Merton. (D) Levi Strauss.

42. The author of the work 'German ideology'.

(A) Max Weber. (B) A Comte.

(C) Karl Marx. (D) George Stmmel.

43. The idea of 'Formal sociology' is developed by :

(A) H. Spencer. (B) J. Habermas.

(C) George Simmel. (D) J. H. Turner.

44. Who is the proponent of the categories of 'militant and industrial society' ?

(A) K Marx. (B) H Spencer.

(C) Max Weber. (D) A. Comte.

45. Find the odd one out :

(A) E. Durkheim. (B) Karl Marx.

(C) R. Dahrendorf. (D) Lewis A Coser.

46. Identify the wrong statement :

(A) Qualitative research is inductive.

(B) Quantitative methods have more reliability.

(C) Qualitative methods have less validity.

(D) Quantitative methods have less validity.

47. _____ refers to a group of people who identify themselves, or are indentified by others as sharing common characteristics such as culture, language, ancestry etc.

(A) Race. (B) Ethnicity.

(C) Nationality. (D) Genetics.

48. Social actions and behaviours that violate commonly accepted values and norms are called _____.

(A) Deviance. (B) Crime.

(C) Subculture. (D) Anomie.

49. Find the odd one out :

(A) Social System. (B) Consensus.

(C) Integration. (D) Class.

50. Find the odd one out :

(A) Materialist approach. (B) Mode of production.

(C) Order and stability. (D) Conflict

(Total 50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part 2 Define the Concept

Answer any 6 (**Six**) *questions out of* 11 (*eleven*).
Each question carries 3 *marks.*
Answer should not exceed **five** *sentences.*

51. Modernity.

52. Sex and Gender.

53. Structural Functionalism.

54. Questionnaire.

55. Race.

56. Social Change.

57. Social mobility.

58. Deviance.

59. Association.

60. Resocialisation.

61. Community.

(6 × 3 = 18 marks)

Part 3 (Short essays)

Answer any 4 (**four**) *questions out of 8 (eight).*

Each question carries 8 *(eight) marks.*

Answer should not exceed 300 *words.*

62. Present the subject matter and scope of sociology.

63. Examine the idea of Sociological Imagination.

64. Present the basic assumptions of functionalism.

65. Discuss Comte's theory of hierarchy of sciences.

66. Explain Durkheim's theory of religion.

67. Critically evaluate Weber's Protestant ethics thesis

68. Examine the problem of gender discrimination in India.

69. Critically evaluate the socio political challenges faced by modern India

(4 × 8 = 32 marks)